



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**NATIONALISM IN CHINESE LANGUAGE TEXTBOOKS FOR
PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN PRE-INDEPENDENCE MALAYA (1904-1957)**

CHANG LAN CHIN

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马来亚独立前小学华文课本民族主义思想探析
(1904-1957)

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MASTER OF ARTS

UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

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**NATIONALISM IN CHINESE LANGUAGE TEXTBOOKS FOR PRIMARY
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马来亚独立前小学华文课本民族主义思想探析(1904-1957)

By

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**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,
in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts**

July 2011

谨呈此论文摘要予马来西亚博特拉大学评议会
以符合文学硕士课程之部分要求

马来亚独立前小学华文课本民族主义思想探析（1904-1957）

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二零一一年七月

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二战前马来亚侨界的民族主义意识与中国近代史的演变息息相关，这方面史学界已有公论。两者之关系，亦见于华校教科书的编制。二战前至战后初期，华校所采用的教科书从中国输入，带有浓厚的反帝国主义与反殖民主义色彩，体现强烈的中国民族主义精神。直至 1951 年，英殖民政府接纳方吴报告书的建议，设置华校教科书修订委员会，编纂具有马来亚色彩的教科书，正式掀开了教科书“马来亚化”的新纪元。自二十世纪初至二战后初期，中国人寻求民族自救与自强的年代，马来亚侨校教科书中的民族主义又是以怎样的形态出现？它是否历经阶段性的转变？它和历史进程又有着怎样的因果关系？本文尝试借华文课本就上述问题进行梳理和探讨。

本文以 1904 年至 1957 年，马来亚华文小学所采用的华文课本为研究材料，透过分析课本选文的题材内容，借以确定其民族主义内涵，其阶段性变貌，以及

它和客观历史进程之因果关系。本文合共六章，第一章为绪论，第二章概述马来亚华校新式教育，为后续讨论铺设了一个知识背景。第三章至第五章是本文核心，分别讨论晚清时期、民国时期和马来亚独立前华文课本所体现的民族主义精神及其演变，第六章为结论。

研究发现：从 20 世纪初期至中期，马来亚华文课本所体现的思想内容与历史进程紧密相连。它在某种程度上反映了马来亚华人对国家认同与文化认同的转变。它从最初认同于中国，转为认同于马来亚，充分揭示了民族主义思想的转折，是马来亚华人民族主义形塑过程的缩影。

关键词：华文、课本、民族主义、马来亚、独立前

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia
in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree Master of Arts

**NATIONALISM IN CHINESE LANGUAGE TEXTBOOKS FOR PRIMARY
SCHOOLS IN PRE-INDEPENDENCE MALAYA (1904-1957)**

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Prior to the period of World War II, nationalism of the overseas Chinese in Malaya was closely related to the history of modern China. This was proved by historical records and research. It can also be seen from the publication of Chinese textbooks. During pre-World War II and beginning years after World War II, Chinese schools adopted textbooks imported from mainland China. Textbooks were promoted the strong spirit of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, reflecting a strong sense of Chinese nationalism. In 1951, the colonial government in Malaya accepted recommendations from the Fenn-Wu Report and set up a Chinese School Textbook Revision Committee to adapt Chinese school textbooks. Textbooks were revised to invoke local awareness through the portrayal of a Malayan orientation. Since then, a new era started in Malaya, with textbooks containing local identity. From beginning of the 20th century to early years after World War II, was the period of Chinese in mainland China seeking self-preservation and self-strengthening to the nation. How did nationalism appear in

Chinese schools' textbooks in Malaya? Did it change from time to time ? What was its relations with historical processes? This study will analyse and probe the above mentioned questions through the Chinese Language textbooks.

This study focuses on Chinese Language textbooks used by Chinese primary schools in Malaya between 1904 to 1957. It attempts to examine the ideological content of the textbooks, to determine the types of nationalism that emerged and its changes, as well as its relations with historical processes. The thesis consists of six chapters. Chapter 1 is the introduction. Chapter 2 provides an overview of the development of new-type Chinese education in Malaya. This is necessary as background knowledge in the discussion at the later part. The subsequent three chapters form the core of this study, examining the emergence of nationalism in Chinese Language textbooks during the period of the late Qing dynasty, till the Republic of China and before the independence of Malaya. Chapter 6 is the conclusion.

This study concludes that from the first decade of the 20th century to the mid 20th century, the ideological contents which are embodied in Malayan Chinese Language textbooks are closely related to the historical development. It reflects the changes of the orientation of national identity as well as the cultural identity of Chinese in Malaya which have changed from China-centred to Malaya-orientated. To a certain extent, it could be perceived as microcosm as well as the process of shaping of Malayan Chinese ethno-nationalism.

Key words: Chinese Language, textbooks, nationalism, Malaya, pre-independence

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sastera

**SEMANGAT NASIONALISME YANG TERKANDUNG DALAM BUKU TEKS
BAHASA CINA SEKOLAH RENDAH ZAMAN PRA-KEMERDEKAAN
MALAYA (1904-1957)**

Oleh

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Semangat nasionalisme dalam kalangan imigran China di Malaya pada zaman sebelum Perang Dunia Kedua mempunyai pertalian yang rapat dengan sejarah perkembangan zaman moden di Tanah Besar China. Pertalian sedemikian dapat dilihat dari penerbitan buku teks di sekolah Cina. Sebelum Perang Dunia Kedua dan awal tahun selepas Perang Dunia Kedua, sekolah Cina menggunakan buku teks yang diimport dari China. Buku teks lazimnya terkandung fahaman anti imperialisme dan anti kolonialisme di samping membawa semangat nasionalisme China yang ketara. Pada tahun 1951, penjajah British menerima cadangan Laporan Fenn-Wu lalu menubuhkan Jawatankuasa Semakan Buku Teks Sekolah Cina untuk merombak kandungan buku teks agar unsur kesedaran setempat dapat diterapkan. Sejak itu, buku teks sekolah Cina memasuki era baru dengan pengisian unsur kesedaran setempat. Pada awal abad ke-20 hingga permulaan tahun-tahun selepas Perang Dunia Kedua merupakan zaman rakyat China menuntut untuk menyelamatkan dan memperkasa nusa dan bangsa. Bagaimanakah semangat nasionalisme muncul dalam buku teks sekolah Cina di Malaya? Adakah nasionalisme mengalami

perubahan dari semasa ke semasa? Apakah pertalian semangat nasionalisme dengan perkembangan sejarah? Kajian ini akan meninjau dan menganalisis persoalan tersebut melalui buku teks Bahasa Cina.

Kajian ini tertumpu pada buku teks Bahasa Cina yang digunakan di sekolah rendah Cina di Malaya antara tahun 1904 hingga 1957. Objektif kajian ini ialah meninjau pemikiran yang terkandung dalam teks, demi mengenalpasti muatan semangat nasionalisme, tahap-tahap perubahannya serta hubungan sebab-musabab dengan perkembangan sejarah secara objektif. Tesis ini dibahagikan kepada enam bab. Bab 1 adalah pengenalan, bab 2 memperkenalkan sejarah perkembangan pelajaran sekolah Cina bersistem baru di Malaya. Perlunya bab ini sebagai pengetahuan asas untuk perbincangan selanjutnya. Bab 3 hingga Bab 5 adalah tunjang kajian ini dengan memfokus ke atas teks yang memaparkan semangat nasionalisme buku teks dari zaman akhir Dinasti Qing, hinggalah ke zaman republik dan seterusnya membawa kepada zaman pra-kemerdekaan Malaya. Bab 6 adalah kesimpulan.

Dapatan kajian ini jelas menunjukkan bahawa intipati pemikiran yang terkandung dalam buku teks antara awal abad ke-20 hingga pertengahan abad ke-20 bertaut rapat dengan hakikat perkembangan sejarah. Ia memaparkan peralihan pegangan identiti nasional dan identiti budaya orang Cina di Malaya, iaitu dari pegangan identiti China semata-mata kepada pegangan identiti lokal yang berorientasikan Malaya. Malah ia boleh dipersepsikan sebagai sebuah mikrokosme dan gambaran menyeluruh tentang proses pembentukan semangat ethno-nationalisme Malaya di kalangan orang Cina.

Kata kunci: Bahasa Cina, buku teks, nasionalisme, Malaya, pra-kemerdekaan

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I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on **1 July 2011** to conduct the final examination of **Chang Lan Chin** on her thesis entitled “**Nationalism in Chinese Language Textbooks for Primary Schools in Pre-Independence Malaya (1904-1957)**” in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Master of Arts.

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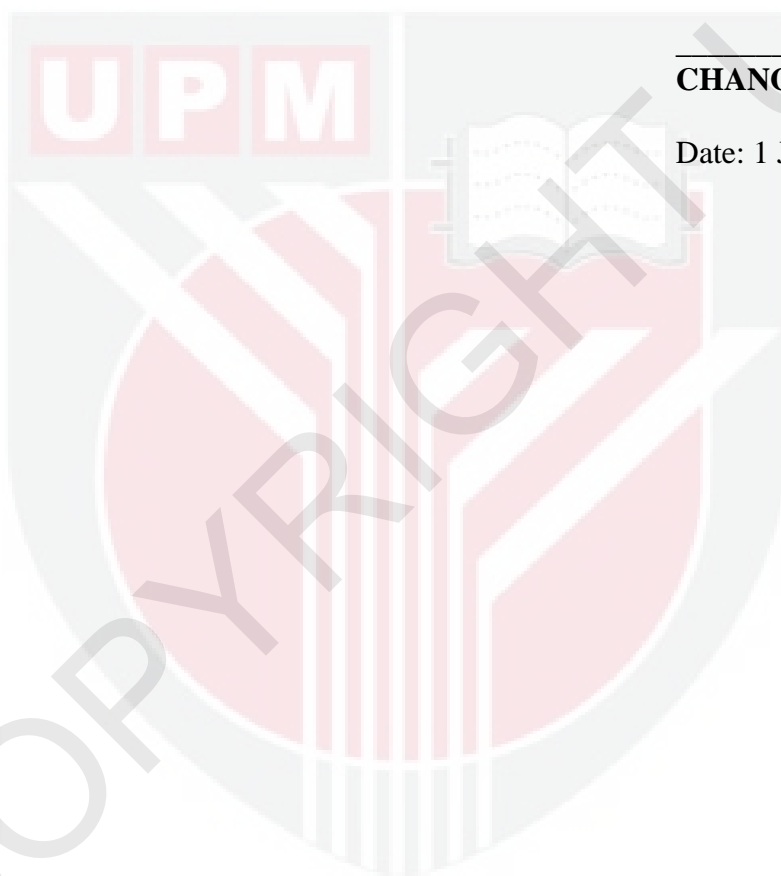
Date: 8 September 2011

DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis is my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previous, and is not concurrently, submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or at any other institution.

CHANG LAN CHIN

Date: 1 July 2011



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